



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MORTALITY FOREIGN AND INSULAR COUNTRIES AND CITIES
(Un tabulated.)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA—*Mombasa*.—Month of February, 1912. Population, 26,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 37, including tuberculosis 2.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended March 23, 1912:

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 77 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,559,219.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 20.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,157,014. The lowest rate was recorded at Waterford, viz, 7.6, and the highest, at Dundalk, viz, 43.7, per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Partick, viz, 5.3, and the highest at Kilmarnock, viz, 25.5, per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 726, including diphtheria 9, measles 50, scarlet fever 5, typhoid fever 2.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1912. Population, 272,077. Total number of deaths from all causes 199, including diphtheria 4, tuberculosis 20.

NEW ZEALAND.—Month of December, 1911.

Auckland.—Population, 102,676. Total number of deaths 81, including tuberculosis 2.

Christchurch.—Population, 80,193. Total number of deaths 40, including tuberculosis 4.

Dunedin.—Population, 61,828. Total number of deaths 42, including tuberculosis 3.

Wellington.—Population, 70,729. Total number of deaths 58, including tuberculosis 5, typhoid fever 1.

PANAMA—*Panama*.—Month of March, 1912. Population, 30,000. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 11.

SPAIN—*Almeria*.—Month of March, 1912. Population, 50,910. Total number of deaths from all causes 127, including tuberculosis 11, typhoid fever 2.

TRIPOLI—*Tripoli*.—Two months ended March 31, 1912. Population, 50,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 509, including measles 3, tuberculosis 13, typhoid fever 28.

TURKS ISLANDS.—Two weeks ended April 6, 1912. Population, 1,675. One death. No contagious diseases.

VENEZUELA—*La Guaira*.—Two weeks ended March 15, 1912. Population, 10,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 13, including tuberculosis 2, typhoid fever 1.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

RUPERT BLUE,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

ADDITIONAL COPIES of this publication
may be procured from the SUPERINTEND-
ENT OF DOCUMENTS, Government Printing
Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents per copy.
Subscription price, per volume..... \$2

